



**தமிழ்நாடு சீருடை பணியாளர்
தேர்வு வாரியம் இரண்டாம் நிலை
ஆண் /பெண் காவலர் தேர்வு 2019**

GENERAL ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL

SL.NO	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	Synonyms Antonyms Questions with Explanation	3
2	List of Figure of Speech	4
3	Prefix and Suffix	12
4	Article	15
5	Question Tag Correct Tense Sentence Pattern	17
6	Sentence Pattern	22
7	Active voice Passive voice Infinitive, Gerund & Participle odd words spot the errors	24
8	Identify the sentence, blending the words and form compound words	28
9	IMPORTANT BOOKS AND ITS AUTHORS	32

1.Synonyms Antonyms Questions with Explanation

What is Synonyms? – Meaning of a word.

What is Antonyms? – Opposite meaning of a word.

The question paper will be multiple choice questions with four options. Let's discuss the type of questions. Mostly they won't ask any direct questions on synonyms and antonyms like as follows below,

Choose the best synonyms for the word – '**Private**'

1. Public b) Open c) Personal d) Sociable

Ans: Personal

Type: 1

Instead of the above question, they will ask as follows which is given below,

Do not tell him all my **private** affairs

1. Public b) Open c) Personal d) Sociable

Type: 2

Match It:

1. Give up – Yield
2. Give in – Return
3. Get Back – Abandon an attempt to do something

Try this question and give answers by yourself.

Type: 3

Select the word for correct idioms given below,

'Follow something up'

1. Dedication b) Withdraw c) Pursue d) Demand

Answer: Pursue

One more type is giving questions in fill in the blanks format. Got cleared about all types of questionnaire in **synonyms**? Come, now let's discuss about **Antonyms**

Type: 1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable Antonyms of the word bolded.

The settings were **impressive**, but the performance of the artists was _____.

1. Irreverence b) Discouraged c) Dethroned d) Unimpressive

Answer: Unimpressive

Type: 2

Match the correct answer

1. Inability – Common
2. Piteous – ability
3. Rare – Indifferently
4. – Joyous

Answers: 2, 4, 1.

2.List of Figure of Speech:

1. Alliteration
2. Simile
3. Metaphor
4. Idioms
5. Personification
6. Homophones
7. Allusion
8. Oxymoron
9. Onomatopoeia
10. Anaphora
11. Ellipsis

Alliteration:

In a same poetic line, the repetition of the same consonant sound in several words is called as Alliteration. The Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter of the word in same line.

Example: So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky.

Here the alliteration are **d**rink and **d**eep, where it sounds "**d**".

Ex: 1 Join the **Jubilant** song.

Ex: 2 Better the world with a **blow** in the teeth of a wrong.

Ex: 3 Piles of **Purple** crystals.

Sparkling in the light.

Ex: 4 Yet when a **crack** causes.

Water to seep slowly through

Simile:

It compares one thing with another thing of a different kind.

The Simile can be found by those two words: " **as brave as** " a lion (or) **Like** brave lion

The Poetic line which has simile is given below,

- **Your summer invited me into your fields to be present at your labour, at the birth of your jewel like fruits.**
- You appeared to me like a giant armed with furious tempests. This line is taken from the Poem "Earth".

1. Underneath our heavy eye – lids drooping

The reddest flower would look **as pale as** snow.

This line is taken from the poem "Going for Water"

Metaphor: The Metaphor that compares 2 subjects **without the use** of 'like' and 'or'

Ex: 1 In the beginning was the word

And the **word was God**.

Ex: 2 Here, **Captain! Dear father!**

Ex: 3 A notes as from a single place, a **Slender tinkling fall** that made.

Ex: 4 Then what gems would we see?

Perhaps a **beautiful heart**.

Idioms:

It is a group of words which has **different meaning from the actual meaning** of it.

Example: Idioms with its meanings are given below

1. A penny for your thoughts – tell me what you're thinking about
2. As good as gold – Very well behaved
3. Drag up a child – bring up a child without proper training.
4. Still waters run deep – Never Judge anything by its appearance.
5. In hot water – in serious trouble

Homophones:

The words that sounds similar, but have different spelling and meaning.

Ex: 1 I thought you guys were going to **desert** me!

The Cherry pie looks so good for **dessert**!

Here **desert means an uninhabited land** and dessert means **eatable at the end of a meal**.

Ex: 2 I'm trying hard to not **lose** patience with her.

The knot might not hold, since it's sort of **loose**.

Now justify the difference by yourself.

Ex: 3 I Had no _____. He gave me a _____ of advise (Piece / Peace)

Answer: Peace , Piece

Personification:

The Non- Human Objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have ability to act like human beings.

In simple words, Human qualities are given to animals, objects or ideas

Example:

1. You pose the **cosmic riddles**
2. Within his **bending sickle's** compass come.

Here do riddles relates to cosmic? No. So it is personification.

We would like to give another 5 more figure of speech in our next article. So please stay withus for General English tips and explanation. The Question will be asked as follows,

1.my manhood is cast down in the flood of remembrance'.

Choose the right answer. The Figure of speech in this line is _____.

1. Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Anaphora

Ans: Metaphor

Here Metaphor is flood of remembrance, where it compares memory with flood.

1. More welcome notes to weary bands
1. Alliteration b) Homophones c) Idioms d) Simile

Ans: Alliteration. Here the alliteration is **W**elcome and **W**earry because it has same letter in 2 different words in same line.

1. The delicious cake in a Pastry shop make one's mouth watery.
1. Desire something that one loves to eat.
2. A person who does not fit in.
3. To manage a different situation with courage.
4. Something one may feel to buy it.

Ans: a. It means, tempt to eat.

1. It is the stare to every wand'ring bark
1. Alliteration b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Idioms

Ans: Here Idioms is **wandering bark**. Because it means '**lost boat**'.

1. But ranged **as** infantry

And staring face to face

1. Simile b) Metaphor c) Alliteration d) Allusion

Ans: Simile. Here "**as**" is used. So it is simile.

1. While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring
1. Oxymoron b) Ellipsis c) Personification d) Simile

Ans: Personification. Because it describes victory .

1. The Male candidates have alone received the mail from telecommunication department.

1. Homophones b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Oxymoron

Ans: Homophones. Because, the male and mail differs in spelling and also has different meaning such as **Male represents a Boy** and **Mail** represents a Electronic mail.

1. I don't know _____ to go for a hike or a swim in the rainy _____ condition.

1. Wether , whether b) weather , wether c) Whetheir , whether d) whether, weather.

Ans: Whether, Weather.

Allusion

The statement refers to something, without mentioning it directly. Allusion is an indirect statement.

Ex: "15mins of fame" – It means someone receive a great deal of media attention.

"Catch 22" – It means defeat.

"Don't act like Romeo in front of her" – It refers a character named Romeo, who loved Juliet in the Shakespeare play of "Romeo and Juliet" indirectly.

Onomatopoeia

It refers to words which sound similar to the sound they describe.

Ex: 1 – Meow sound of cat

Ex: 2 – Roar sound of Lion

Ex: 3 – Caws sound of crows

Ex: 4 – Rumble sound of Thunder

Poetic line example for Onomatopoeia:

So now it is vain for the **singer to burst into clamour**

Here the Onomatopoeia is burst into clamour; it means the loud noise made by many people.

Oxymoron

It is a striking opposition or contrast of a word.

Ex: Dark light, Living dead, Mad wisdom & Falsely True.

Here the opposite of dark is light. Likewise, you can see opposite meaning of a word to put together to give sense for the word.

Ex: " why, then, O brawling love! O **Loving hate** !

Here loving hate is a figure of speech – Oxymoron. This kind of Oxymoron is used by Shakespeare in his plays. These lines are taken from "**Romeo and Juliet**" Play.

Anaphora

It creates Rhythm. The Anaphora is a Repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of a successive clause.

Ex: You blossomed into a nascent loveliness

You ripened into nectar in Fruit – Jars.

Here these two lines look **repeated in same sense** or format. Thus it is Anaphora – Figure of Speech.

Ellipsis

The Ellipsis is a series of dots. That indicate an intentional omission of words. Ellipsis is nothing but using "....." in between sentences to fill the gaps while reading it out.

The Ellipsis are mostly used to give signal confusion, disapproval, hesitation or to show more to come on the way.

Ex: 1 So.....what happened?

Ex: 2 But if thought he was.....

Mostly this figure of speech didn't cover in our Poem syllabus. But chances are there to ask in exams to confuse the aspirants. So please don't ignore any segment in General English. Knowing new concepts is not wrong. It is also knowledge.

Repetition

From the word ' repetition' itself, one can identify the repeated words in same poetic line.

Ex: But O heart! heart! heart!

Here heart is repeated 3 times, so it comes under Figure of speech – Repetition.

Ex: On a hot, hot day and I in pyjamas for the heat.

This is a poetic line from 'The Snake'. Here hot is repeated twice in same line. So "Hot" is repetition in the above poetic line.

Apostrophes

It is an exclamatory passage in a speech or poem addressed to a person. It is a special form of Personification.

Ex: O Judgement! Though art fled to brutish beast.

Here **O Judgement!** is a special personification in case of Apostrophes

Hyperbola

Hyperbola compasses or describes things in an exaggerated way for the sake of emphasis.

Ex: 'I'm starving' – When one is merely Hungry

I'm Freezing – When one is quite cold.

Type of Questions in TNPSC exam:

1. You loved me with a never – failing love

You gave me strength and sweet security

Find the figure of speech of the above mentioned Poetic line.

1. Simile b) Personification c) Anaphora d) Repetition

Answer: C

Here You loved me... You gave me... those two lines are same in format. So it is ticked as **Anaphora**.

1. But the young, young children, O my brothers
1. Metaphor b) Allusion c) Repetition d) Ellipsis

Answer: C

Here the word ' young' is repeated twice. So, the figure of speech is **repetition**.

1. Success is failure turned inside out
1. Simile b) Metaphor c) Hyperbole d) Oxymoron

Answer: b

Here the success and failure are compared without the usage of 'like' and 'as'. So it is metaphor.

1. We ran as if to meet the moon

1. Simile b) Metaphor c) Hyperbole d) Oxymoron

Answer: c

Here, the moon is personified. It means; the actual ran is for water, but the poet described as exaggerated as they ran for moon. So it is Hyperbole.

3. Prefix and Suffix

What is Prefix?

It means something has to be fixed before the meaning or meaningless words to make it as “**complete meaning**”. It is better to know the meaning of prefix word before using it.

Meanings of Prefix word are follows,

1. Pre – Before
2. Un – Not, against
3. Contra – Against
4. Counter – opposite
5. Fore – Before
6. Dia – Passing through or across
7. Pan – Pertaining to all
8. Less – To a smaller extent

Examples for Prefix are follows,

1. Cycle : **Bi**-Cycle

Here Prefix is “Bi”. It means Cycle with 2 wheels

1. Work: **Hard**-work

Here prefix “hard”. It forms adjective. It means working hard.

1. Reliable : **Un**-reliable
2. Kind: **Un**-kind
3. Biography: **auto**-biography
4. Meter: **dia**-meter
5. Thinking: **Over**-thinking
6. Phone: **Tele**-Phone
7. Impose: **Super**-impose
8. Conductor: **Semi**-Conductor

Questions will be asked in following types

1. Select the word with the correct prefix
1. Illegible b) Illtechno c) Illmarine d) Illviolence

Answer: a

1. Match the correct Prefix

1. In – Possible
2. Post – Pod
3. Tri – Complete
4. Im – Modem

Answer: 4 3 1 2

1. Fix the correct Prefix for the word: '**Grade**'

1. Un b) less c) de d) super

Answer: c

Be aware of "**un, less, ful, in, -a-**" terms before using, because it may create confusion due to lack of knowledge. So it's good to know the exact meaning before usage. Now, it's time to check on Suffix.

What is Suffix?

It means something has to be fixed at last of a word to give meaningful word.

Example:

1. Incred – Incred**ible**

Here suffix is 'ible'. It means "ability or worth"

1. Depend – depend**ent**

Here Suffix is "**ent**". It means "Indicating"

1. Terror – Terror**ism**
2. Neighbour – Neighbour**hood**
3. Diction – Diction**ary**
4. Fore – Fore**noon**
5. Slave – Slavery
6. Prefer – Prefer**able**
7. Awe – Aw**eful**
8. Impress – Impression**ion**

The question will be asked as such as Prefix types which were given above.

Meanings of Some Suffix:

1. – **let** : Indicates smallness . **Example: Booklet**
- **-ile** : Express capability. **Example: Fragile**

- –ette: To refuse something small and tiny. Example: Kitchenette

1. **–ly:** Changing adjective into adverb. **Example: Slowly.**

Here adjective is slow and adverb is adding 'ly'

- **–ise:** Used to indicate quality, condition or function. **Example: Verbalise.**

Questions

1. Write Suffix for **"involve"**

1. Ed b) less c) ly d) ment

Answer: d

1. Select the word with correct suffix.

1. Bookful b) Playful c) roomful d) hallful

Answer: b

1. Select the word with correct suffix

1. Heal b) soal c) nominal d) seal

Answer: c

4.Article

What is article?

The article are "a, an, the" should be used in appropriate blank in the sentence. The article "**an**" is used before a word with vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

Article "The":

- Article '**The**' usually point out some particular few countries includes "**the**".

Example:

The United Kingdom

The Irish republic

The Ukraine

The Netherland

- '**The**' is used in certain unique things such as

1. The Sky
2. The Sun
3. The Ocean
4. The Sea
5. The Earth

- Before Proper noun – Article '**the**' is used.

The Great Caesar

The Immortal Shakespeare

- "**the**" article is used before adjective.

The Poor are always with us

Here **Poor** is adjective. So '**the**' article is used.

No Article

- The article is omitted before substance names and abstract noun which are uncountable such as

Example: Ram, India, Tamil

- It is also omitted before language.

Example: English

- It is omitted before names of relations

Example: Father, Mother, Aunt, Etc

Article "a"

A word begins with consonant sound 'yu and w', where article 'a' is used.

Example: a yard, a horse, a university, a union, a European and a unicorn.

Questions:

1. He gave _____ **one** – rupee coin.

1. No article b) the c) a d) an

Answer: c. Because, one – rupee coin is singular. So article 'a' is used.

1. He finished the work _____ hour ago.

1. A b) no article c) the d) an

Answer: d. because **h** is silent and starts with vowels letter **o**.

1. Radium was discovered by _____ **women** scientist.

1. a b) an c) the d) no article

Answer: a. Here the consonant is 'w'.

1. Mohan and his mother went to _____ to meet their relatives

1. A b) an c) the d) no article

Answer: Guess it

1. Rahim met _____ boy in the street.

1. a b) the c) no article d) an

Answer: a. same singular is used.

5.Question Tag Correct Tense Sentence Pattern

What is Preposition?

A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun.

Types of Preposition

Simple: At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up and with.

Compound: About, against, as, at, above, across, along, amidst, among, after, amongst, around, by, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, underneath, within, without, during, except, for, from, in, into, like, near, on, over, part, since, upon & unlike, Etc.

Phrase Preposition:

Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.

Example: according to, in accordance with, in place of, in addition to, in reference to.

Example Questions

1. Leave your books **on** the table at the centre of the room.
2. Wait there **until** I come.
3. **Behind** the cupboard, there is a narrow gap.
4. There is not enough space **between** the desk and the bench.
5. Unroll them and hang them **on** the walls of the room.

Questions

1. The Book comprises _____ seven lessons.

1. Of b) No preposition c) for d) in

Check your answer: b.

1. The cat hid _____ the door.

1. Below b) behind c) under d) into

Check your answer: b

1. Many wanted to be _____ him.
1. Near b) over c) before d) like

Check your answer: d

1. Let's meet _____ noon.
1. Around b) in place of c) before d) between

Check your answer: c. Here **before** is preposition. **Noon** is its object .

1. Which of the following option is correct with preposition
1. Do as I ask b) Does as I ask c) Do I ask d) Did I ask.

Check your answer: a.

Question Tag

What is Question tag?

Question tags are the short question that we use at the end of sentences.

Points to remember

- If the main part of the sentence is positive, then the question tag will be negative and vice versa.
- **Wherever 'I am' is used, you need to use aren't I?**

Example 1:

1. It is very hot today, isn't it?
2. Are you John, Aren't you?
3. She cannot play, can she?

Here the statement is negative, so the question tag is positive with auxiliary + subject.

1. Nitin does not work hard, does he?

Here you can see pronoun used at the end of each sentence. Here "**Pronoun**" are **you, she, he & it.**

Example 2:

1. I am fine, **aren't I?**

- **Open the door for me, will you? – It is imperative question tag.**

1. Wait for sometime, **can you?**

Example 3:

If no auxiliary verb in sentence, then use "do" in question tag.

1. You like red wine, **don't you?**
2. You don't speak Japanese, **do you?**

Here auxiliary verb is not used, so 'do' and 'don't' is used.

Questions

1. They have gone abroad _____.

1. Have they? b) had they? c) haven't they? d) had'nt they?

Answer: c

1. I'm not late _____?

1. Are I b) Am I c) Am Not d) Isn't you

Answer: b

1. Nobody came to your party, _____

1. Does they? b) don't they? c) did they? d) didn't they?

Answer: c

1. Don't forget, _____

1. Would you? b) Won't you? c) do you? d) will you?

Answer: d

1. Somebody has come to meet you, _____

1. Have they b) has they c) haven't they d) do they

Answer: c

Correct Tense

In this portion, the question will be asked to select the correct tense. These are 3 types of tenses such as Present tense, Past tense and Future tense. Each tense will be classified into 4 types. The candidates need to learn & understand all these terms with interest. Because this will be difficult, if you don't know the rule of all these tenses.

Example:

1. I wake up early in the morning – Simple Present tense
2. It was getting darker – Past continuous tense
3. He has been ill since last week – Present Perfect tense
4. I shall be twenty tomorrow – Future tense
5. At that time he had been writing a novel for two months – Past Perfect continuous tense.

Questions

1. Choose the correct alternative from the option given below.

He used to visit us every week, but _____ now.

1. Rarely comes b) was rarely coming c) has rarely come d) had rarely come

Answer: a

1. Fill out the blank with the suitable option given below

I went there _____

1. To examine personally the situation
2. To examine the situation personally
3. Personally examining the situation
4. Examining personally the situation

Answer: b

1. I _____ all the tourist spots in Tamil Nadu.

1. Had visited b) visited c) have visited d) has visited

Answer: c

1. He _____ (read) the newspaper.

1. Was reading b) has been reading c) must read d) is reading

Answer: d

1. It _____raining heavily since last night.

1. Has been b) have been c) shall been d) could be

Answer: a

6.Sentence Pattern

The Sentence Pattern is nothing but identifying subject(S), Verb(V), Complement(C), Direct Object(DO), Indirect Object(IO), Object(O) and Adjunct(A) in a sentence.

Explanation:

Subject(S): The Person who does the action in the sentence.

Verb(V): Action done by the subject

Complement(C): It completes the meaning of a word or phrase.

Object(O): The word which receive the action from the subject.

Adjunct(A): Word which provides answers to the subject. (How?, When?, Why? Or Where?)

1. My Uncle gave a present.

Here "**DO**" is Present

1. My Uncle gave me a Present.

Here "**IO**" is me

Example:

1. She went home.

S V A

1. He Became the leader.

S V C

1. My uncle gave a present.

S V DO

1. Ram studies well.

S V C

1. Reading made him a complete man.

S V O C

Questions

1. Choose the correct sentence pattern

His father gave him his school bag.

1. SVO b) SVOC c) SVIODO d) SVA

Answer: C

1. He was going to school

1. SVA b) SVO c) SVC d)SV

Answer: A

1. Mr.Raj is a teacher

1. SVA b) SVO c) SVC d) SV

Answer: C

1. Brutus is an honourable man.

1. SVC b) SVO c) SVIO d) SVDO

Answer: A

1. The Committee appointed him the chair person on Friday.

1. SVIODOA b) SVCA c) SVOCA d) SVIODOC

Answer: C

7.Active voice Passive voice Infinitive, Gerund & Participle odd words spot the errors

Select the correct voice

There are two types of voice. One is **active voice** and another one is **Passive voice**.

In active voice, the subject is not active it suffers or receives some action.

Example for AV:

1. Who did this?
2. You surprise me
3. Rama helps Hari
4. We refused them admission
5. Post this letter

Example for Passive Voice:

1. By whom was this done?
2. I am surprised
3. Hari is helped by Rama
4. Admission was refused to them by us
5. Let this letter be posted.

Rules:

Active Voice to Passive Voice

1. Subject of AV should be written as the agent.
2. Object of AV should be changed into subject
3. Verb – Past participle form
4. Tense should not be changed.

Questions:

1. Pick out the sentence which is in active voice.
1. He is loved by all
2. The field is ploughed
3. The Thief was caught
4. The man cut down the tree

Answer: D

1. Select the sentence which is passive voice

1. Sita was loved by Rama
2. Rama loves Sita
3. Sita is loved by Rama
4. Sita loving Rama

Answer: C

1. The field was over grown with grass

Rewrite the above line into Active Voice

1. Grass grow over the field
2. The field was grown by grass
3. Grass was over grown in the field
4. Over grown grass in the field.

Answer: A

Fill in the blanks: (Infinitive, Gerund & Participle)

Before getting into questionnaire section, first know "What is infinitive".

Infinitive is a **Verbal Noun**.

Explanation:

1. He 'refused' to study the lesson.

Here **infinitive** is "**To Study**".

To + (Verb/Noun) is Infinitive.

Example:

1. I haven't anything **to wear**.
2. It is good **to talk**.
3. I had too many books **to carry**
4. He wants **to learn**.
5. The three bear went into the forest **to find** firewood.

What is Gerund?

The Verb which ends with **-ing** which has the force of a noun and a verb.

Example:

1. He is fond of **driving**.
2. **Hunting** tigers is dangerous.
3. **Flying** makes me nervous.
4. She is good at **painting**.
5. **There's no point in waiting**.

What is Participle?

Participle is a combine word of verb + Adjective. The Participle either ends in **-ing** or **-ed**. Two types are present participle and past participle.

Present Participle ends: **-ing**

Past Participle ends in **-ed, -en, -d, -t, -n or -ne**

Example: asked, eaten, saved, dealt, seen and gone.

1. The crying baby had a wet diaper.
2. Shaken, he walked away from the wreck.
3. The burning log fell off the fire.

Questions:

1. I went there _____ the situation
1. To examine b) personally to c) out of d) to

Answer: A. Because infinitive suits more.

1. Mani noticed her cousin _____ along the shoreline. Find the correct Gerund.
1. Walked b) walking c) walk d) walk out

Answer: B. Because gerund fits in the blank.

1. _____ a gymnast, Raja knew the importance of exercise.
1. Having been b) has been c) have been d) had been

Answer: A. It is present participle

Spot the errors

You need to spot the grammatical errors in the given line. It is simple, but need to be very careful while answering.

Example:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error. If there is any error, make the part A, B,C or D as the case maybe.

Most of the victims has underwent first aid by the time the ambulance van reached the accident site.

A**B****C****D**

1. A b) B c) C d) D

Answer: B**Examples:**

1. For what you are here?

What are you here for? – CORRECTED

1. I am a bit in a hurry

I am in a bit of a hurry – CORRECTED

1. How to you think to learn the English?

What is your point on learning English? – CORRECTED

1. Open the last but one page of the book.

Open the last page but one of the book – CORRECTED

1. One of his family members is dead.

A member of his family is dead. – CORRECTED

Find out the odd words

In this section, you are asked to find out the odd word out.

Example:

Find out the odd word from the list given:

1. Common b) Strange c) Usual d) Regular.

Answer: B. Because other options gives same meaning than B. So it is ODD.

8. identify the sentence, blending the words and form compound words

Identify the sentences

It is otherwise called as Transformation of sentence. There are 3 types of sentences such as Simple, Compound and Complex sentence.

What is Simple Sentence?

A Sentence which has only one subject and one verb or one main clause.

Ex: Rama is a good boy

Here you can see very well that, it is simple sentence with one main clause.

What is Complex Sentence?

It has one main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause.

Ex: We went when the rain stopped.

Here, we went out is a **main clause**

When the rain stopped is a **subordinate clause**.

What is Compound Sentence?

It consists of two or more main clauses.

Ex: The sun rose and the fog disappeared.

Both underlined phrase are main clause with link word of "**and**" in mid.

Easy Identify: To know the concepts in easier way, go through below short cuts.

Simple: It consists only one finite verb.

In spite of, despite of, being and on account of, are used in simple sentence to identify it in easier way.

Complex: 1 MC + More No. Of Subordinate clause

Eventhough, although, since, unless, through are used in complex.

Compound: 2MC + Conjunction + 1MC

But, so, stil, yet & and etc are used in compound sentence.

Examples:

1. As priya was intelligent everyone praised her.

It is complex, because **As Priya was intelligent is Subordinate clause** and **Everyone praised her is main clause**.

1. Every one praised Priya for her intelligence.

It is simple, because one finite verb is used.

1. Priya was intelligent and Everyone praised her

It is compound, because **2main clause** are there.

(i.e) Priya was intelligent is **1st MC**

Everyone praised her is **2nd MC**.

Also Conjunction "and" is used between 2 main clauses.

Is that easy to identify? Want to check more examples? Read further and answer by yourself.

Examples:

1. You must help me or I can do nothing
2. On account of bundth today is a holiday.
3. Being hungry, he became angry
4. As soon as the lady heard the news she fainted.
5. Spare the rod and spoil the child.

Questions from TNPSC Previous Papers

1. Choose the complex sentence out of the 4 sentences given below?

1. Failing prompt payment, the goods must be returned by you.
2. He was a mere boy but he offered to fight the giant.
3. He must have done his duty, for he is a conscientious man.
4. He succeeded although his success was not expected.

Answer: D

You guys will get one or two questions from this segment.

Blending the Words

Blending two different words to form a new word. There are many words in this section; the newly formed word must also be meaningful. So try to browse and learn all possible blending words. In books, they will be few examples. It is all common and you all might know it. We have given few more examples for your interest.

Example: News + Broadcast = Newscast

Here News is one meaningful word.

Broad is also another meaningful word. By blending both words, to form new word called "**Newscast**".

Examples

1. Clash = Clap + Crash
2. Stagflation = Stagnation + inflation
3. Cosmeceutical = Cosmetic + Pharmaceutical
4. Staycation = Stayhome + Vacation
5. Docudrama = Documentary + drama
6. Faction = Fact + Fiction
7. Emoticon = Emote + icon
8. Workaholic = Work + alcoholic
9. Telegenic = Television + Photogenic
10. Textpectation = Text message + expectation

- motorway + hotel = motel
- **motor** + bike = mobike
- **television** + broadcast = telecast
- travel + **catalogue** = travelogue
- international + **police** = interpol
- **teleprinter** + exchange = telex
- **electro** + execute = electrocute
- **binary** + digit = bit
- motor + **pedal** cycle = moped
- news + **broadcast** = newscast
- agitprop (agitation + propaganda)
- alcopop (alcohol + pop)
- bash (bat + mash)
- biopic (biography + picture)
- Breathalyzer (breath + analyzer)
- camcorder (camera + recorder)
- chexting (cheating + texting)
- clash (clap + crash)
- cosmeceutical (cosmetic + pharmaceutical)

- fanzine (fan + magazine)
- flare (flame + glare)
- flirtationship (flirting + relationship)
- glimmer (gleam + shimmer)
- Globish (global + English)
- guitarthritis (guitar + arthritis)
- infotainment (information + entertainment)
- moped (motor + pedal)
- palimony (pal + alimony)
- pornacopia (pornography + cornucopia)
- pulsar (pulse + quasar)
- sexcapade (sex + escapade)
- sexploitation (sex + exploitation)
- sitcom (situation + comedy)
- slanguage (slang + language)
- smash (smack + mash)
- sportscast (sports + broadcast)
- stagflation (stagnation + inflation)
- staycation (stay home + vacation)

Questions:

Choose the correct blending word for " brunch"

1. We will have **brunch** at Eleven o'clock.

1. Bundle + lunch b) Lunch + Break c) Breakfast + Lunch d) Lunch + Break

Answer: C

This type of question will be asked in exam point of view. You will have one question from this section.

TNPSC GE Form compound word

What is compound word in general, it is nothing but formation of new word from combination of Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb, Etc.

The combinations of compound word formation in TNPSC General English are follows,

1. Noun + Noun
2. Adjective + Noun
3. Verb + Noun
4. Gerund + Noun
5. Adverb + Noun
6. Verb + Adverb
7. Adverb + Verb

We have discussed about what is Adverb, adjective, Pronoun, Noun, Verb, Etc. If you don't know those terms, you can't find the proper compound word in this segment. So go through our previous article to get idea of all those terms.

Example

Text Book examples are:

1. Sun + Light = Sunlight (Noun + Noun) is used
2. Sweet + Heart = Sweet heart (Adjective + Noun) is used
3. Dare + Devil = Daredevil (Verb + Noun) is used
4. Sewing + Machine = Sewing Machine (Gerund + Noun)
5. In + sight = Insight (Adverb + Noun)

You will get one or two compulsory questions from this section.

Questions

1. Cull out the word formed by combining adjective and verb from the following option

1. School Boy b) Dry Clean c) Out run d) radio active

Answer: B

Here **Dry is adjective** and **Clean is Verb**.

1. Which one of the following compound noun is wrong?
1. Coat – of – mails b) Governors – General c) Runner – up d) Grown – ups

Answer: A

IMPORTANT BOOKS AND ITS AUTHORS

1. My experiment with Truth - Mahatma M.K. Gandhi
2. Far from the Madding Crowd - Thomas Hardy
3. Geetanjali - Rabindra Nath Tagore
4. One Day in the Life of Ivan
Denisovitch - Alexander Solzhenitsyn
5. The Merchant of Venice - William Shakespeare
6. The Moon and Six pence - Somerset Maughan
7. Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come – John Bunyan
8. A Tale of Two Cities - Charles Dickens
9. Utopia - Sir Thomas Moor
10. Origin of Species - Charles Darwin
11. David Copperfield - Charles Dickens
12. A Passage to India - E.M. Forster
13. Gulliver's Travels - Jonathan Swift
14. Discovery of India - Jawaharlal Nehru
15. The Vicar of Wakefield - Oliver Goldsmith
16. The Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire - Edward Gibbon
17. The Lady of the Last Minstrel - Sir Walter Scott
18. Pride and Prejudice - Jane Austen
19. Time Machine - H.G. Wells
20. Arthashastra - Kautilya
21. Le Contract Social - Jean Jacques Rousseau
22. Avigyan Sakuntalam - Kalidas
23. Anand Math - Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay
24. Raghuvarsa - Kalidas
25. Ben Hur - Lewis Wallace